GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1183
ANSWERED ON:23.11.2016
Adulteration of Milk
Godse Shri Hemant Tukaram

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed a new technology to analyse and find out about adulteration in milk through Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether a survey has been conducted to ascertain the quantum of adulterated milk available in the market and if not, the details thereof;
(c) the manner in which the new technology is likely to help in dealing with adulteration in milk which is causing health risk at the national level; and
(d) the details of the estimated cost of setting up of such a centre for this technology?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES

(SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY)

(a) Yes Madam. CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, Rajasthan has developed a new technology to analyze and detect adulteration in milk. This technology is novel, and is based on acquiring electrochemical fingerprint coupled with multivariate data analysis techniques. This technology is an innovation which represents the first fully Indian "concept to implementation" effort in the instrumentation related to milk and dairy which addresses an unmet need of developing instruments able to detect adulteration in milk.
(b) CSIR-CEERI has not conducted any survey/study to ascertain the availability of adulterated milk in the market. The R&D work is based on the available market reports. As per recent reports, over 68 percent of milk in the country does not conform to the standards set by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) (based on the national vide survey conducted by FSSI in 2011).
(c) Milk being commonly used in everyday diet, if adulterated poses serious health hazards. Deeper understanding of the role of human health as a critical component has led to the development of the present technology which is cost-effective. The adoption and deployment of the innovation in as many villages and milk societies possible would be a step forward in increasing the standards and quality of the milk leading to better health of the public.
(d) As far as establishing a new centre for testing of milk using this technology, the estimated cost would depend mainly on the infrastructure, manpower and cost of the equipment only. The equipment cost is around Rs.1 lakh and the other costs would depend on the location of the centre. The technology has been transferred to two industries, namely M/s Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments (REIL), Jaipur and M/s Alpine technologies, Surat, Gujarat for manufacturing and commercialization.

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